John G. Wooley, Mr. Robins of Chicago and the President of the W. C. T. U. on Prohibition-Prof. Starr of Dr. Harper's Institution Stands Out for Strong Drink-Old Maid Insurance

Liquor problem week at Chautauqua has brought out a discussion which would be unapproachable even at a national temperance convention, for the freedom of expression is permitted at the great New York Assembly impossible at a specific convention where speakers and audiences are practically of one opinion. The consideraion of any question at Chautauqua has the immense advantage of reaching a larger assemblage than can be secured elsewhere and one composed of men and women from every State in the Union and every corner of the globe, representing every shade of belief on all subjects. The attitude of those who attended the recent conference on the liquor problem ranged from that of John G. Wooley, who declared that "the Prohibition party is the perfected logic of every line of temperance work and absolutely necessary to the teaching power of the reform, and there is no show for the political temperance reform without this party." to that of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, widely accepted as expert authority, who asserted that "the complete suppression of the liquor traffic is an ideal incapable of real-

Limited space forbids detailed notice of the many addresses which ran the whole gamut of opinion between these two extremes and found their audiences all the way from the big amphitheatre through the various halls, temples, women's clubs and parlor receptions. Among those which stood out with especial prominence were those of Mr. Wooley, the Prohibition candidate for President in 1900; Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Raymond Robins, for the past eight years a resident of the Chicago Commons and at the head of the college settlement work in that city. The particular feature of each of these addresses with which this department of THE SUN is especially concerned was the almost entire absence of any recognition of woman suffrage as a factor in the solution of the liquor

Mrs. Stevens is a very pronounced ad vocate of the franchise for women, otherwise she would not be a worthy successor of Frances E. Willard, but, while once or twice in her lecture she referred to this fact, there was no plea, no argument, for the ballot in the hand of woman to meet the great political influence of the saloon and its friends which she so eloquently portrayed. This conspicuous omission was a decided disappointment to those who would not have believed it possible of Mrs. Stevens. Here she stood, a woman at the head of an organization of 250,000 women, addressing an audience of 3,000 women (for there were scarcely thirty men present)-and yet, with this mag nificent chance, no stirring of the souls of these women by pointing out their helplessness without a vote; no demand that there should be placed in the hands of these earnest opponents of the liquor traffic the same power by which alone it is able to maintain its supremacy. A grand, lost opportunity for which the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

he Woman's Christian Temperance Union cannot be forgiven!

Mr. Robins's address, "The World of Graft," dealt with the saloon and its victims in Chicago, and running through the whole was the constant reference to its political power. "In Chicago there are 6.740 licensed saloons," he said, "one for every twenty-seven votes cast at the last election in all Cook county." After referring to the "social service" rendered by the saloon, which also gives it great influence, he returned again to its political hold and made the following strong statement:
"In the last elections in Cook county," "In the last elections in Cook county, involving the control of the judiciary of the entire county for a long term of years, 100,000 of the best citizens of Chicago stayed away from the polls, despite the fact that the independence, integrity and decency of our courts were at stake. I do not bewho failed to vote, and more than that, he got everybody he could to go to the polls. We count on five votes to every saloonkeeper, so that in any campaign calculavotes in the direction its owner wishes, and on this basis we make our estimates for the ward. We have found this to be reliable and correct. The saloonkeepers are models of civic virtue in attending to duties at the polls on election day.

* No politician is of any account who does not do business with the saloon and the saloonkeeper, and this will keep on being so as long as the church is asleep and good people are indifferent."

not remarkable that Mr. Robins ild make this arraignment of the church and not recognize that three-fourths of its members are absolutely disfranchised and cannot vote even if they desire most auxiously to do so? Is it not inconsistent should stand up before an audience of several thousand women and mourn because the "best citizens" do not go to the ballot box? Is it not adding insult to injury to taunt these earnest women, who lame and impotent way are doing most the temperance work of the world, with the sad fact that the saloonkeeper is the dictator in politics and owner-in-chief of the politicians? The women fully realize this every time they go before a Legislature or a City Council; every time they try to secure a promise of assistance from a candidate; every time they witness the pro ession marching to the polls while they are shut in their own doorvard. Is Mr Robins so blind he cannot see that the only effective way to meet political power is with political power, and that the only way to kill one ballot is with another ballot? 100,000 of Chicago's citizens are willing that the saloonkeeper shall dominate elec-tion day, why not give another 100,000 of the "best citizens" at least a chance to take away that domination? It would be decided satisfaction to hear from Mr tobins his reason for not demanding that the church shall be allowed to speak on this question through the vast majority of its members, and that the women of Chicago saloonkeepers.

And so Mr. Woollev said in the course of eech which was the strongest presenta-of the subject from the standpoint of

the Prohibition party which possibly could be made: "Generations of high and mighty talk have banished every prospect that with our mouth we shall prevail. It takes bayonets, sometimes, it takes votes always his has been my one word to the Church sixteen years, my prayer, my boast, my fight for her, that she might by straight brave, clean, independent balloting bring herself within the prophecy and be called the restorer of paths to dwell in. The people must be taught to be inde-pendent. To my mind one of the most pitiable spectacles in history is the legions and multitudes of good men in this country who are too weak to stand alone in politics Even so. But is Mr. Woolley so blind as not to perceive that these "good men" would not have to "stand alone in politics' f they did not persistently bar out the good women? There are many conscientious men who would support the temperance party at the polls if they did not know that party at the poils if they did not know that this would mean simply to throw away their votes. In 1900 the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw happened to meet Mr. Woolley on the train going to the National Prohibition Convenwhere, it was well understood, he be nominated for President of the States. To her question as to whether they proposed to put a woman infrage plank in their platform, he said: I want you to tell me honestly whether you think to do this would help or hurt your cause." "I think it would hurt it," she

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN, answered, "but it is none the less your duty to declare for the measure." to declare for the measure."

The convention, however, followed the

precedent set by the one of 1896 and re-fused to adopt this plank, and the party was so small a figure in the campaign as scarcely to enter into political calculations. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was practically the foundation of the Prohibition party, although its control re-mained in the hands of men. For a number of years its platform always demanded the franchise for women, but finally its leaders decided that this created a prejudice, and with no more principle than the older parties possess, they threw the plank overboard. Instead of the accession of men hoped for, the vote has steadily diminished until no one with any political sagacity doubts that the Prohibition party has

passed its zenith.

While it is not at all probable that it women had had the franchise the Prohibi-tionists national ticket ever could have been elected, there is no doubt they would have had a very strong influence in local elections e party would not have to admit at the end of twenty years that it never had sent one member to Congress, and that in not half a dozen States had it had enough members of the Legislature to hold the balance of power. If the administrators of the law in those States where a prohibitory statute was enacted had been supported by a constituency of women, so that they would have dared to enforce it without the cernave dared to enforce it without the certainty of losing their official position and defeating their party, the temperance advocates would not to-day be facing an overwhelming public sentiment which declares prohibition to be a failure.

Yet Mr. Woolley and his associates, in the face of these indisputable facts, admitting that their cause from hear to averwing the contract of the cause from hear to avery

mitting that their cause from base to apex rests upon politics, that their fight can be won only at the ballot box, continue to won only at the ballot box, continue to go over the country making their argu-ments and appeals to vast audiences of women, and imploring the Church, with three-fourths of its members disfranchised, to come to their assistance. And to add to the utter weakness, inconsistency and even absurdity of their position, they not only ignore the vital question of woman suffrage in their speeches, but also refuse suffrage in their speeches, but also refuse to incorporate it in their platform of princi-ples or give it the support of such party strength as they possess

This great temperance discussion of the past week brought out, besides the many excellent and helpful things, some that were very ill-advised and injurious. Among the latter may be classed the concluding remarks of the address by Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, who "Stimulants have done much for said: the lower populations of the world. The best work of many of these races has been done only under the influence of something which excites their nerves and sharpens their intellect. * * * Many of the intellectual and literary masterpieces of the world have been produced under the influence of stimulants. Poor Edgar Allan Poe never would have been able to give us the splendid writings which he did had it not been for his being addicted to stimulants. It may be a great price to pay for a masterpiece, but the facts remain. The same thing is true of many others of our masterpieces of literature and art; they are the effects of drunkenness.

The converse side of these statements is so obvious as not to need presenting. Even if they were true, which may be seri-ously questioned, no good purpose could be served by making them before an audience which contained hundreds of youth-ful listeners, some of them college boys and girls, others not yet grown, and all at

The papers are calling attention to the increasing number of women each season who are spending their summer "roughing it" in the lake and mountain regions just like the men. This is partly due to a healthy reaction against carrying the social exactions of the winter into the midvear vacation, and partly to a desire for the companionship of the men. There is a growing rebellion on the part of many women against the tyrannical demands of society, and especially of dress, and a feeling that there weather. When an elaborate wardrobe must be prepared for the summer resort hotel, and my lady finds none of the masculine sex to be attracted by it, she rises in revolt. There is an old-time myth that women dress to please each that women dress to please each other, but the fact is that when there is no man to be captured by the fascinating gowns

so they flee to some place where they may have camping, hunting, fishing, boating and entire freedom from the restraints of fashion. If a woman also can have this freedom and catch her man at the same time she is not going to lose the opportunity. To most men the presence of women who are willing to adapt themselves to the simplicity of this "camping" life adds im-mensely to its enjoyment. Those men who wish to escape from woman altogether will have to seek the North Pole, or spot which she cannot reach.

In Denmark there is a system of "old maids' insurance," by which, if a certain sum is deposited for a girl at birth, and she is unmarried at 30, she begins to draan annuity, and a certain sum is guaranteed for funeral expenses. This is a good scheme Since it is impossible for parents at the birth of a girl to deposit a hisband in trust for her the insurance money may not be

Before that long-expected woman's daily paper of Chicago has materialized the announcement comes that one is to appear in New York Nov. 2. "All the editors and reporters are to be women," it is said, "but the mechanical department and business management will be in the hands of men. This is a mistake. Women have proved themselves to be successful typesetters and to have a pretty good head for business, but it is only the male editor who can be trusted to know exactly what women IDA HUSTED HARPER.

BOSTON SYMPHONY CHANGES. Two New Players Engaged-Timothee Adamowski to Marry.

William Gericke was compelled to go abroad suddenly last spring to engage a first violin and a first 'cello for the Boston Symphony Orchestra in place of Franz Kneisel and Alwin Schroeder who retired from the organization to devote their time to the work of the Kneisel Quartet. The two players finally secured are Mr. Arbos of London and Rudolph Krasselt of Berlin.

Mr. Arbos is a Spaniard, a popular parlor violinist in London and a teacher in the Royal Academy of Music. One of his pupils was Maud McCarthy, who came last year to this country. He has never been conspicuous in London musical affairs

of a serious nature. Herr Krasselt is a young German who studied under Klingel at Leipzig and has recently been playing with success in Berlin.

Another interesting bit of news about the Boston Symphony Orchestra is that Timothée Adamowski, one of the first violins, is engaged to marry. He has long been a popular figure in Boston society and was taken up there first by Mrs. Jack Gardiner, who made a lion of him and launched him so favorably on the rather placid waters of Boston society that he has floated ever since. He is to marry Miss Gertrude Lewis Pancoast of Philadelphia.

She is an explan and is a daughter of She is an orphan and is a daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William L. Pancoast. Her mother was a sister of J. Hampden Robb, who died a year ago in Paris, and since that time Miss Pancoast has lived in Philadelphia with her sister, Mrs. John L. Conaway. The engagement of the two was announced in Carlsbad, whither the

violinist had followed the young woman He is a Pole and a brother of Joseph Ada-

mowski who married Paderewski's pupil

in the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Antoinette Schumouska, and plays the 'cello

POEMS WORTH READING.

Evergreen. There's a green that starts the pulses beating strong; It's the green of grass and shrub in April's sun

Spotted red and spotted white. Tinted for the heart's delight. How it sets the blood of youth upon the run

There's a green that keeps the winter spirit bright.

a green a sign of life through covert snow. It's the gleam of spruce or pine. Winter woodland's tonic wine, Infusing hearts with comfort's cheery glow

There's a green, O comrade mine, that's never

green that's never, never known to fade It's the green of verdant hearts, Of the youth that ne'er departs; It's the freshness toil and sorrow cannot jade

FRANK FARRINGTON.

The Barefoot Fisher Boy. Where sumachs nodding to and fro Their crimson tassels spread The wary trout is lying low;

Blue is the sky o'erhead.

The barefoot fisher knows how best To lure them from their haunts: No tackling grand attends his quest

A goodly string is dangling down He'll do some city Izaak brown Twill not be done by halves.

Alack! The fish are in the pan. The barefoot fisher's gay: He eats them like a little man-No Izaak passed his way. HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

Unselfish Love. Would you hold your husband's love, Woman? Then be ever true, Sacrifices make for him,

As you'd have him make for you. Try to fill his life with joy, With a sweet unselfishness, Then sweet love will fill your souls, And your lives will ever bless

Serving most who loveth best; And its sweet unselfishness

Love rejoices e'er to serve.

Ever is love's truest test Not in selfish, cold demands. Is true love e'er kept alive; in consideration sweet Will its greatest beauty thrive MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTTA

MOORESTOWN, N. J. "Eli, Eli, Lama Sabachtani?"

From Dr. Isidore Singer's "Russia Before the But of the American People." From the Kishineff crater, in voicanic Russia,
A blast of hell-fire leaped to the earth,
That scorched the land of the Czar,
And razed the image of God from the face of the

Slav.
And unveiled the Tartar savage of yore.
A brother to the beast.
But out-bruting the beast that hides in the jungles
The man-beast crouched on the highway of life
And plunged his ironlike claws in the heart of his And laid him bleeding in the glare of the mid-

day sun.

And out willing the savage herds, that thronged the forests,

That knew not God, nor heeded creed or law.

the forests.
That knew not God, nor heeded creed or law.
The Tartar savage drank the blood of his kin.
And ase the heart of his fellow, and then,
With hands uplitted heavenward called on Christ.
And down from the cross the meek-hearted Jew.
Who offered his life on the altar of love.
Looked with infinite agony upon the crowd.
That worshipped His name, but dehed His word:
The sorrows of centuries sat on His brow.
The torture of ages turrowed His face.
And from his heart the blood, so long congealed,
Began to ooze once more, and drop by drop
It fell in the sea of Israel's blood,
Until its waves began to swell.
And mighty billows rose.
And the carth was flooded with blood.
But out of the depth, behold.
The bleeding ever wandering Jews.
O'er His head a haio of suffering.
On His brow a crown of torture hung.
And deep from His heart the cry
That once the death of Heathendom sounded,
Now in deep sonorous, solemn foreboding.

Now in deep sonorous, solemn foreboding, Through the world of Christ resounded, "EH, EH, Lama sabachtani."

ISRAEL DAVIDSON

Wadin' in de Crick. From the Southern Workman. Prom the Souners workman.
Days git wa'm an' wa'man.
School gits mighty dull,
Seems lak dese hyeah teachahs
Mus' feel mussiful.
Hookey's wrong, I know it
Ain't no gent'man's trick;
Hut de gits a'callin',
"Come on to de crick."

Ovah shiny stones.

Des hit's ve'y singin'

Seems to soothe yo' bones

Wat's de use o' waltin', Go on good an' quick: Dain't no fun lak dis hyeah Wadin' in de crick. W'at dat jay bu'd sayin'? Bettah shet yo' haid.

Fus' t'ing dat you fin' out, You'll be layln' daid. Jay bu'd's sich a tattah, Des seem lak his trick Fu' to tell on folkses Wadin' in de crick.

Willer boughs a bendin' Dank an' green an' thick Seem to say, "I see yo' Wadin' in de crick."

But de trees don' chattah Dey des look an' sigh Lak hit's kin' o' peaceful Lak hit's kin' o' peaceful Des a'bein' nigh. An' you t'ank yo' Mastah Dat dey trunks is thick We'n you' mammy fin's yo' Wadin' in de crick.

Den you' run behin' dem Lak yo' scalhed to def. Lak yo' scalned to def.

Mammy come a flyin'
Mos' nigh out o' bref.

But she set down gentle
An' she drap hub stick—
An' fus' t'ing, dey's mammy
Wadin' in de crick.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

From the Washington Star. 'way, Mistuh Skeeter! Don' you sing dat song to me! I's hyuhd about yoh doin's: you's es tough as you kin be.

You's been aroun' a-lunchin' on malaria an' things. Till you's les' about as danj'us as a ratticsnake Till you's Jes wif wings. didn' use to min' you when you come a-browsiz roun',
Case I knowed a slap 'ud send you tumblin' senseless to de groun',
But since I hyund dem white folks I's as skyaht
as I kin be.
Go 'way, Mistuh Skeeter! Don' you sing dat

Go "way, Miston song to met Olaf. From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Yust two years ago last venter Ay meet Olaf up in camp: Ve han lumber yacks together, Every morning ve skol tram; Bout sax miles yust after breakfast Till ve come to big pine trees Vork lak busy little bees.

Olaf, he ban yolly foller-He skol taling yoke all day; Sometimes he sing dis har ragtime Yust to passing time avay. And at night, ven ve ban smoking After supper, he skol make All us lumber yacks to laughing Till our belts skol nearly break

Me and Olaf bunked together, And sometimes he taling me Bout his wife and little Torger Who skol live across big sea. "Ay ban saving dough," say Olaf, "And next summer, of ay can, Ay skol send for vife and baby, Den ay skol be happy man.

Von night Olaf getting letter Ven ve coming back to camp; He yust tal me "Little Torger!" And his eyes ban gude and damp Den, yu say, ay know vy Olaf Never taling no more yoke— Vy he yust sit down at night time, Close by me, vere he skol smoke,

Room for Two. The Old Oaken Bucket that hangs by the well, Is all good enough in its way. And many the happy remembrance it brings

Of childhood and laughter and play. The Old Oaken Bucket can stay where it is, There's something that's better for me; So give me the new hempen hammock, my girl, The hammock that hangs on the tree.

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Does the Established Church of England re-ceive Government support? If so, in what manner? 2. Are royalty and all titled persons in the United Kingdom entitled to pensions, grants, or other means of existence? A. E. T.

1. Not directly. Its regular income comes from estates and investments managed by the Eccle-stastical and Church Estate Commissioners; besides the voluntary contributions, however, it will have a share of the education funds under the recent law. 2. Members of the royal family receive stipends, and may be said to be entitled to them. Certain titled persons receive pensions because of their own or their ancestors' services, not because they are titled. Some peers are extremely poor. The promotion of a man to the peerage, though now it implies almost invariably that he has wealth, does not grant to him any pendon, or in any way assure him or his descendants of any income. Lord Roberts received a grant of £100,000 when he was created an Earl, but not because of his earldom; it was given in recognition of his services to the British Empire.

1. Which is correct: "To the manor born" or "To the manner born?" Do not the authorities differ? 2. What is the meaning and origin of the phrase "The goose hangs high," and have I not heard farmers say "The goose honks high," which would seem to be the more correct? C. N. H. . "To the manner born." The authorities do not differ, though the non-authorities may do so. 'Honks" is said to be the right word. If so, the expression refers to clear weather, when the wild goose files and honks high because he can see a distance. When the goose honks high everything is pleasant.

1. In what year did the French begin the construction of the Paname Canal? In what year did the "bubble" explode? 3. In what year was the greatest amount of work done?

1. In 1880. 2. Receivers for the company were appointed by the " appointed in 1889. The company's attempt to raise a loan in December, 1883, had failed, so that the explosion of the bubble may be said to date from the beginning of 1889. 3. In 1886, seemingly, when 12,000,000 cubic metres of earth and rock were renoved-about one-quarter of all that was moved

1. Name five cities that have been capitals of the United States. 2. Which United States President took the oath of office on Sunday? F. H. B. 1. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, New York, were the places at which the Continental Congress met at various times. After the formation of the Consti tional Government, the capital was at various times in New York, Philadelphia, Washington; it has never been removed from the last-named place. 2. No President, so far as we can learn.

Kindly inform me as to the nature and cause of the difficulties existing between the Popes of the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian Government. Has any Pope been a prisoner of state:

L. H. C.

The Popes oppose the seizure by the Italian Government of the former Papal States. By this seizure, completed on Sept. 20, 1870, when the Italian troops entered Rome, overcoming the resistance of the Papai soldiers, the Pope ceased to be a temporal sovereign. No Pope of recent years has been a prisoner of state; but since 1870 neither Pope has left the limits of the Vatican, on the ground that if he did leave them, he would have to depend on the Italian Government for pro tection, and so would recognize its occupation of Rome. Because of his self-immolation within the Vatican, it was at one time customary to call the Pope "the prisoner of the Vatican."

The inclosed is from a novel "The Leopard's Spots," and stated to have been spoken by Abraham Lincoln in reply to Judge Douglas at Charles ton, S. C., Sept. 18, 1858. Kindly state if this authentic? The quotation may be found on the property of the spots.

is authentic? The quotation may be found on page 64.

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and negro races. I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office; nor to intermarry with white people.

"I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality; and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of the inferior and superior, and I am, as much as any other man, in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

This is quoted from Lincoln's speech at Charles-This is quoted from Lincoln's speech at Charles ton, Ill., not South Carolina, the fourth of the six "Lincoln-Douglas debates," and is authentic.

Regarding the first and second Atlantic cables: Was the first cable a practical success, and was there cable communication during the civil war? When was communication over the second cable perfected?

The first cable to be laid was landed finally on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858, at Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland, This cable was operated successfully for the company's messages until Sept. 5, 1858, when it broke. The second cable was laid in 1868, the landing at Heart's Con ten being made on July 27, and communication with New York being opened on the 20th. There was no cable communication between America and Europe during the civil war. The second, or 1860, cable was opened to the public almost immediately.

Is not the word "bones," used in the phrase of "He makes no bones about it," derived from the Latin bonus, and brought to us long ago through the modern Latin tongues? As the French boni it appears indicating "he acts without expectation of a bonus": also, in current French appears a "it fait bon de—" meaning "pleased to do so an so." The Spanish have buenas a buenas for will ingly.

We doubt that it is. The English phrase is in no way parallel to the French and Spanish phrases you advance; it means "to have no scruples about doing a thing," and very evidently refers to delay caused by taking the bones out of one's food. The expression dates at latest from the middle of

Do me the favor to let me know what examina-tion, if any, is necessary, under the rules of the United States civil service, for applicants for consular appointments. Where or to whom should an application for such examination and appoint-ment be made?

PRONX.

The civil service rules do not apply to Consular offices, and no competitive examination of appli-cants takes place now, though some twenty years ago there were such examinations to some extent Explicants for salaried Consular positions, up to and including those paying \$2,000 a year, have to pass a non-competitive examination embracing the rudimentary knowledge theoretically required in the public service and in addition an acquaintance with the elements of international law and the volume of the United States Consular Regulations To obtain an appointment as Consul, apply to the Secretary of State, and bring all the political influence you can to support you; the approval of your Senators is necessary.

Who wrote these lines: "So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs." M. E. M. E. M.

Is all this sad world needs.

M. E. M.

I noticed an item headed "Suspicion of the Noble Guard," and it interested me. I would like to ask: I. Whom this Noble Guard consists of, who pays, who details them at the Pope's palace, how long has this detail existed, how great a body is it, what are their duties and why are they there, who and what are they suspected of? And while we are on the subject, I might as well ask some more. I set he Pope a real prisoner willingly, or by compilison of the Italian Government? 3. Why did he not visit the countries where he was interested, being a man of great wealth and interests extending over the globe! 4. How large are his grounds? 5. Has his life ever been threatened? If so, when and why? 6. Is Leo his real name? 7. Why have all Popes been Italians? 8. Why do Popes choose new titles when elected as Pope? 9. What is the cause of trouble and riot when a Pope is to be elected? 10. Was Leo a wealthy man before he became a Cardinal? 11. Why did Pope Leo expel Freemasons from the Catholic Church?

1. The Noble Guard dates from the time of Plus VII. (1800-1823), and consists of 60 or 70 (actual terms of the popers of the leateners of the popers of the leateners of

VII. (1800-1823), and consists of 60 or 70 (actual strength 40) members of noble Roman families. Its members serve without pay; they are under Lieutenant-General, Prince Rospigliosi, and their duties are to guard the person of the Pope and to attend state functions. We have no idea why they were suspected, and think that the suspici may have been in the minds of the Roman news paper men. 2. This question is answered elsewhere. 3. No Pope has ever done so. As a spiritual ruler, he does not need to do so. Vatican and its gardens cover about 60 acres. 5. No. 6. It was his real name as Pope. 7. They haven't all been Italians; it is only since his real name as Pope. the death of Adrian VI., in 1534, that they have a said that the custom was begun by Pope Sergius IV. (1009-1012), whose real name was Boca di Po or Pig's Snout; he changed it, and his example has followed. 9. There isn't trouble and riot: o many electors-Cardinals-whose expenses have o be paid; so many things have to be done to give them accommodation. 12. The electors. 13. He didn't; he simply followed the rule of the Church, which opposes the Masons because their rites are

M. B .- The Hotel Royal, at Sixth avenue Fortieth street, was burned on Feb. 7, 1892; about eventy persons are said to have lost their lives but the number was not definitely fixed, owing to the character of the hotel.

S. and L .- The best authority is that the buttons on a rattlesnake's tail do not indicate the years of

J. X. L.-There is a school of commerce in the University of the City of New York, where accounting is taught. Write to the secretary of the uni-

CENSUS WORRIED FILIPINOS. Said to Have Caused Many of the Recent

Uprisings. SAGAY, Camiguin, P. I., June 29 .- The ast six months have been a time of great trouble and vexation to the Americans who are engaged in the task of preparing the Filipinos for self-government. There have been insurrections, or, better said, uprisings, in almost every province of

the archipelago. Provinces which were easily subdued in the early days broke out again with a wildfire of discontent. These uprisings varied in importance from the movements of the self-styled Gen. San Miguel to what are now called "Pulajans." San Miguel was a cross between an old-

fashioned highway robber and marauder

and a crafty politician. He and several subordinates did what they could to raise another Filipino republic, and it is asserted that they were helped in many ways by the Union Democratica Obrera, or the Democratic Labor Union, which must not be confused with any organization of similar title in the States, either in names or meaning. "Democratic" and "labor," when you put them into Spanish, lose a great deal of their significance. But San Miguel was put down and killed and his assistants were chased all over the face of Luzon by combined forces of Filipino scouts and constabulary, led by American officers. In the Visayas the trouble in almost

every case rose out of the census. Of course, it was combined with other motives and urged along by crafty troublemakers. Besides, it must be remembered that in these islands there must pass years and years of fighting and worry and confusion before there is any great amount of civilization instilled into the people.

But altogether the census was most to blame. Imagine the experience of enumerators in the most ignorant foreign settlements of the States, then multiply it by any quantity you please to make it equal to the results of a census among a people who never were enumerated before in that manner of house-to-house visita-

All over the Visayas the people refused to answer the questions, ran away into the mountains, and then when the insular police came after them formed into bands. put a red stripe around their shirts and bloomed out as a new kind of trouble for the Government in a land where the different kinds of trouble are as numerous and as varied as the diseases and the products of field and forest.

And the native enumerators did not improve matters. They were chosen for their ability to read and write Spanish, without much thought for the towns of their residence, and an educated Filipino in a place of authority among ignorant people cannot be beaten anywhere in the world for conceit and arrogance.

In one barrio of Camiguin the people declared that the census was to find out how many boys and girls there were over 18 in each household. And then, having found out, the Americans were going to take one boy and one girl from each house that had more than two children. Naturally trouble followed.

In Catarman the people objected to the putting up of notices which were not to be taken down until June I under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The enumerators tried their best, and then the Governor sent over some constabulary, which body was immediately attacked and cut up somewhat

Flushed with their first success, the obectors donned the "Pulajan" uniform and started to run the town in their own way. The Chinamen were obliged to furnish rice free of charge, and at last they moved out. Oaths were taken to destroy the Government and oppose any sort of At last there arrived a company of scouts,

and 300 "Pulajans," armed with bolos, attacked fifty scouts, armed with Springfields, and the trouble was soon over. Catarman became very good in short order and now is praying to have the scouts

And the trouble is of old standing and will serve as an example of the way the Spanish rule went on here. The people of that town always objected to taxes and the like, and the Government left the matter in the hands of the parish priest, who tried to arrange it.

Once in a while a man would be taken and punished by a short imprisonment, and the next year it all began over again. The Americans stand such foolishness for while and then teach the people a let that sticks for a considerable time. moreover, the Americans, by the much abused policy of establishing civil government with native governors clothed with powers, have made these latter so energetic n fulfilling their duties that in many stances they are afraid for themselves, and this may bring about their fidelity in time

of greater danger.

The people of America need not worry. There is a Government here that can any trouble that may come up. It has proved it this past year.

As soon as the scouts were joined to the constabulary, the places where the robbers made their homes were very unhealthful and one by one the bandits began for a chance to surrender as in the old days with full pardon for all their deeds. there was a change of heart in the Government, and the outlaws were given to under stand that everything they had done would be held against

The year has done a great deal to make Americans a little more acquainted with the people. They find out that there are places where the idea of self-government means merely freedom from taxes, and in many cases where the self-government business was seemingly going along finely it was largely a case of playing at government, and often some of the players refused to play any longer and uprisings were the re sult of the children's quarrels.

In one province there were just two enumerators of the census who made thing like a correct enumeration. Even in the leading town there were mistakes which required the careful revising of th supervisor. Altogether the census not indicate any great ability on the part of the natives to manage the other affairs of government without supervision, although it may be said that a very fair state resources, population and wealth of the islands.

A WOMAN WHO EXASPERATES. One Summer Boarder Tells Another of Failing of Her Sex.

This sort of woman must be exasperating, even if it is not good form to talk about her in public. The woman who was talking about her as she sat with her back to the ocean busily embroidering a centrepiece was evidently so exasperated that she didn't care if she was speaking in a tone that the whole piazza could hear her. "She'd make the most patient woman

tired," the woman with the embroidery said, "and the thing that angers me most s her evident belief that everybody impressed by what she says
Yesterday she was trying to tell me about a hairdresser that came to call on her, looking for work. She began by saying that the man came to the door and gave

control. his card to one of the men, who took it upstairs to one of the women servants, who handed it to her maid, who brought to her just as she had rung for her saut "All this house-that-Jack-built arrange-

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servants are there. I happen also to know that her husband has never been able to earn enough to support her.

"So she lives still at home, and if any of the luxury she talks about really is there it all belongs to her father. But she rubs it in just the same."

After having disposed of the case of this fellow boarder, the lady continued to embroider in silence while her friend took her turn in dwelling on the weaknesses of her sex.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Arkansas continues to hold its State elections in September. A Governor will be voted for next on Davie is a candidate for a third term. His opponents are ex-Representative Thomas C. McRae, Representatives Little and Brundidge and several Little Rock officials.

The Republicans of Kentucky, who have nominated a Louisville business man for Governor, express confidence that the conditions are as favorley was elected. The Republicans have a strong icket and are united. Two former Democrats were prominent in the Republican convention. Its temporary chairman, William C. Owens, was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1892, and W. M. Beckner, ts nominee for Attorney-General, was formerly

The term of the present Governor of Louisiana, W. W. Heard, expires in April, 1904. Judge Blanchard of the Louisiana Supreme Court has announced that he is a candidate for Governor. He will resign to make a canvass of the State. He is the third andidate for Governor in the field, the others being Gen. Jastremski and State Senator Price.

This year three county offices will be filled to Queens county besides the office of Borough President, and Assemblymen are to be chosen and Alderoffices of County Judge and Sheriff, the Democrats. those of District Attorney and Borough President. The present indications are that there will be a lively contest in Queens, which was the only one f the five boroughs which Seth Low did not carry in 1901. Its vote has increased largely in the last

The project to make a new county of the Bor ough of The Bronx is again receiving attention, and will, it is expected, be submitted to the next Legislature with better prospects of success than tainly anomalous in some respects. It is the only one of the five boroughs of New York which does in part in the Legislature by those who, though voted for in The Bronx, are residents of Westchester county. It has a local borough administration, but all the county departments-Sheriff, District Attorney, Register, County Clerk and Surrogate-are in Manhattan. The establishment of a new ounty as proposed would not affect Greater New York as a city, and it is justified chiefly on the ground of convenience.

Several constitutional amendments are to be voted for at the general election in Ohio this year. One of them does away with the double liability of holders of stock in Ohio corporations, which is said to have driven much capital from Ohio enterprises. Another authorizes the Legislature to di vide cities into three classes and to provide a dif ferent form of government for each. The cities having more than 100,000 are to be in one class, those having between 50,000 and 100,000 in the second class and those having between 25,000 and 50,000 in the e under village government.

Gov. Richards of Wyoming, who died recently, had a remarkable career politically. He was born in New Hampshire, was elected Sheriff of a county in Alabama, and afterward was a member of the egislature of Wyoming. He was a Republican. The American Consulate which has the largest

ceipts is London. Paris is not far behind and Calcutta, Berlin, Yokohama, Liverpool, Hamburg, Belfast, Lyons and Sankt Gallen rank next. The average cost of election officers and rentals for election districts in New York city is \$300. The hanges in the boundaries and the number

election districts this year are caused by changes

in the Municipal Court districts, there being two dditional judicial districts in Manhattan. The opponents of local option, which is another name for prohibition in Texas, have met with a series of reverses in the recent election, and Texas, from present indications, will become as strong a prohibition State as either lowa or Georgia, in

The New York Capitol has cost \$33,721,900. Massachusetts has a \$7,000,000 capitol in Boston, and Michigan a capitol building at Lansing costing \$1,500,000 Texas has recently completed at Austin, at a cost of \$3,000,000, one of the most elaborate capitol buildment was intended only for the purpose of tings in the country. Indiana has expended \$3,000,-letting me know the kind of establishment 000 for the same purpose, Iowa, \$3,500,000, Kansas, she lives in. It may be that all of these | \$3,500,000 and Minnesota, \$2,000,000.

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